

**GUIDE
FOR
APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP
BY
C. O'C. COWLEY**



Compliments of
C. O'C. COWLEY
513 Eighth Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Preface

To those who are living in small communities where public night schools are not maintained, or to those who have neither the time nor the desire to attend such institutions of learning, this little booklet is commended in the belief that it will aid them to get their CITIZEN PAPERS.

It may be carried in the pocket for frequent reference during rides or walks to and from work, or on Sunday and holiday rambles, and the text books referred to herein, and the children's histories and geographies, may be read at the fireside during the long winter evenings.

That the views of the writer as to the need which existed for such a book as this were not visionary, is fully evidenced by the fact that in the few weeks which have passed since the first copy came from the press, so great has been the demand for it, that up to the present time 150,000 copies have been distributed gratis. With the edition now issued, a quarter million copies will have found their way into the hands of those who were or are in need of the information which the booklet contains.

The writer desires to acknowledge with sincere thanks the many letters addressed to him commending this volume, which almost invariably express the view that it not only contains much that is helpful to a correct interpretation of our naturalization laws from a judicial standpoint, but, to quote from one of these letters:

"It is a marvel of condensed information, which is just as valuable to the man who has spent his life under the Stars and Stripes as to the aspiring applicant for citizenship newly arrived from an alien shore—for there are few of us, who, in the stress

of business activities, have not dropped some of the threads of the wonders of achievement of this great country of ours. As a catechism of essentials that every citizen should be familiar with it is complete and invaluable."

To obviate misapprehensions or misunderstandings as to the requirements, the United States Government maintains Bureaus, under the supervision of the Chief Naturalization Examiner, at Suite 713 to 718, No. 5 Beekman Street (telephone 2718 Cortland); at the Bronx County Clerk's office, 161st Street and Third Avenue, New York (telephone 9266 Melrose); and at the Post Office Building, Room 418, top floor, Washington and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn (telephone 7040 Main), where information and advice may be secured FREE.

C. O'C. COWLEY.

New York, November 23, 1915.

Citizenship of the United States of America

The duties of citizenship comprehend all that is necessary to give effect to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, the purpose of which is so admirably and succinctly set forth in its preamble:

"We, the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America."

Chief among the privileges which citizenship confers upon otherwise properly qualified residents, is the right of franchise, which, under the laws of most of the States, none but male citizens may enjoy. It is also a necessary qualification that is exacted of all candidates for public office, and of Municipal, State and Federal Civil Service officeholders.

This Government denies the right of a foreign Government to impeach a certificate of naturalization issued by an American court.

CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH.

As most of us are aware, all persons born in the United States, regardless of sex, race or color, including even the Chinese and Japanese, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside.

NATURALIZATION.

Naturalization is the act of adopting foreigners and clothing them with all the privileges of citizenship; they become members of our great society, possess all the rights of a native citizen, and stand, in the view of the Constitution, on the footing of a native.

COLLECTIVE NATURALIZATION.

Naturalization may be conferred upon certain people in mass, or upon particular classes of persons, and may be effected by conquest, by treaty, by special Act of Congress, or by admission of new States.

DERIVATIVE NATURALIZATION.

Naturalization is also acquired, without the filing of formal papers, by minor children through the naturalization of their parents, or upon illegitimate children where the reputed father marries the mother and is subsequently naturalized, but a citizen of the United States cannot, by adopting a child of foreign nationality, confer on such child the privilege of citizenship in the United States.

So, too, any woman capable of naturalization under our laws, who marries a citizen of the United States, whether native or naturalized, is by the act of such marriage admitted to be a citizen of the United States. Thus the naturalization of the alien husband naturalizes his wife and all of their minor children, if such children are dwelling in the United States.

INDIVIDUAL NATURALIZATION BY FORMAL PAPERS.

All aliens are not eligible for citizenship under our naturalization laws. Only those who are free white persons or who are of African nativity, or of African descent, may be naturalized. Chinese, Japanese, Malays, and brown races, not being considered white persons or persons of the African race, cannot be naturalized. Illiterates—those who cannot sign their names or who cannot speak English—anarchists, polygamists, or those who believe in anarchy or polygamy, felons and immoral characters are also excluded. Murderers, thieves, bribers and perjurors are also barred from citizenship, and it has also been held by the courts that habitual gambling or selling of liquors, when forbidden by statute, would be a bar to admission. Upon general principles it would seem that whatever is forbidden by the law of the land ought to be considered for the time being immoral, and it may be said with good reason that a person who violates the law thereby manifests in a greater or less degree that he is not "well disposed to the good order and happiness" of the country.

Individual naturalization may be obtained by compliance with the formalities prescribed by the general naturalization laws, and aliens who desire to file naturalization papers or who are seeking information relative thereto are advised to carefully peruse this booklet, in order that they may be warned and on their guard against impositions which may be attempted to be practiced upon them. They are cautioned to avoid all persons who attempt to thrust their services upon them and who have absolutely no official connection with naturalization matters. Such persons frequently represent themselves as being in a position to expedite and facilitate the proceedings, but such claims are false, and those who make them are usually grafters who are not above making the wildest misrepresentations in order to extort money from their victims.

As this volume is intended to help those seeking individual naturalization by formal papers, hereunder are recited the

Steps to Take

DECLARATION OF INTENTION (OR FIRST STEP TO BECOME A CITIZEN) may be made by those who have reached the age of 18 years, and at any time after their arrival in the United States, in the County Clerk's Office of the County of which they are legal residents, or in the United States Court Clerk's Office, in whose jurisdiction they reside, on any working day between nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturdays until noon.

The declarants must appear in person at the Court Clerk's Office, as the law does not permit him to receive declarations elsewhere or through the mails. It is important that the declarant furnish the clerk of court with his true name, and if he has ever been known by or used any other name to also advise the clerk of such fact. The work of preparing the declaration in the Court Clerk's Office will be expedited if the applicant will come prepared to correctly answer the following questions:

Place and date of birth. Height. Weight.

Place at which he boarded vessel which brought him to the United States.

Name of such vessel and place and date of its arrival in the United States.

Place of last foreign residence.

No other information need be prepared by applicants for declaration of intention.

No witnesses are required.

The proceeding is very simple, usually taking but a few minutes.

For information concerning locations of naturalization clerks' offices and courts see page 63.

The fee is \$1 only, payable to the clerk.

For form of declaration which the applicant will be required to sign and swear to, see p. 69.

Any money in excess of this fee of \$1 demanded, charged, collected, or received, makes the offender liable under a Federal statute to imprisonment for not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and your co-operation is requested with a view to the punishment of such offenders by your reporting such violations to the Chief Naturalization Examiner, 5 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y.

The clerk will furnish you with a copy of your declaration. Read it carefully before you leave the Court Clerk's Office and satisfy yourself that no mistakes have been made in reducing your statements to writing. If any mistake appears call it to the clerk's attention at once.

Upon your return to your home or business address put your declaration in a safe place, as in case it should become lost, destroyed, or stolen, delay will ensue in the issuance of a copy until such time as the Government has investigated the circumstances surrounding the loss, destruction or theft, strict supervision being exercised in all such cases to guard against fraud and trafficking.

A fee of \$1.30 for duplicates of lost declarations and certificates (and if for land office purposes \$1.50), is charged by the clerks of the United States courts.

For form of application for duplicate of declaration or certificate, which the applicant is required to sign and swear to, see page 73.

THE PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION (OR SECOND STEP TO BECOME A CITIZEN) may be made by aliens* in the County Clerk's

* For information concerning locations of naturalization clerks' offices and courts see page 63.

Office of the County of which they are legal residents, or in the United States Court Clerk's Office, in whose jurisdiction they reside, on any working day between nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturdays until noon, PROVIDED, HOWEVER,

AND THIS IS IMPORTANT

that the declaration of intention,* which is the basis for the petition is

NOT LESS THAN 2 YEARS AND NOT MORE THAN 7
YEARS OLD†

and that the applicant has resided continuously in the United States for at least five years and in the State of New York for at least one year just before such petition is made.* *

THOSE ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER JUNE 29, 1906, however, cannot petition for naturalization until they first secure evidence of the date of their arrival in the form of a "Certificate of Arrival," form for which may be secured upon application to the Court Clerk.

The petitioner (applicant for citizenship) must appear in person at the Court Clerk's office to file his petition. He must be accompanied by at least two witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who have personally known him in the United States for more than five years continuously and in the

* For those classes of aliens exempt from the requirement of declaring intention see General Information, page 63.

† Declaration of intention may be used to support a petition on its second anniversary and does not expire until the close of business on its seventh anniversary. (Example: Declaration made January 1, 1913, may be used on January 1, 1915, and is valid until the close of business on January 1, 1920.

** For exceptions as to residence requirements see General Information, page 63.

State of New York for at least one year, just before the petition is filed, and who are prepared to swear to such facts, and also that he is of good character, law abiding, and a lover of our country and its institutions.

In case the petitioner has not resided in the State of New York for the full period of five years immediately preceding the date of his petition, he may establish by the personal appearance of two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the period of his residence within the State, provided it has been for more than one year, and the remaining portion of his residence within the United States may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, for which purpose the clerk of court will furnish the applicant with a printed form at the time he files his application.

The petitioner must also take with him to the clerk's office his declaration of intention for filing with his petition.

As in the case of declarants, an applicant for naturalization must furnish the clerk of court not only with his full true name, but also such other name or names as he may have used or been known by at any time.

The work of preparing the form of petition for naturalization in the Court Clerk's office will be expedited if the petitioner will come prepared to correctly answer the following questions:

Place and date of birth and of arrival in United States.

Place of last foreign residence.

Name of vessel which brought him to United States.

If married, name, place of birth, age, and residence of wife, and names, places and dates of birth, and places of residence of children.

If previous petition filed, reason for denial, and name of court and date of filing.

A copy of the form containing these questions, etc., may be obtained upon application to Court Clerk.

The procedure attending the filing of the petition is very simple, usually taking but a half hour at most.

The fee is \$4 only, payable to the clerk. The same penalties apply to persons who accept or demand moneys in excess of this amount (see page 11).

For form of petition which the applicant and his witnesses will be required to sign and swear to, see pp. 70-72.

Declarants and petitioners are warned not to attempt to "get through" by making any false statement in their declarations or petitions. It should be borne in mind that all of the statements made in these documents must be signed and sworn to *and a single false material statement is made a felony under the Federal Statutes*, and the offender may be sentenced to be imprisoned for a term of five years and fined in the sum of one thousand dollars.

Petitioners and witnesses are also warned that the laws of the United States *make it a felony for a witness to swear that he has known a petitioner at least five years, unless he has actually known the applicant for that length of time*. Conviction of this offense may result in five years imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine for the offender. Incidentally the applicant may receive the same punishment for having procured a witness to falsely testify for him.

After the Petition is Filed

After the petition is accepted by the clerk the petitioner is furnished with a certificate showing such filing, with the court number of his application printed thereon. This card should be retained for reference in case correspondence with the Clerk or Chief Examiner is necessary.

Not less than ninety days after the filing of the petition, during which time the Government conducts a very thorough investigation of the statements theretofore made by the petitioner and his two witnesses,

THE THIRD AND LAST STEP
in the process of naturalization,

THE FINAL HEARING
is undertaken when the petitioner and his two witnesses appear in open court.

APPEARANCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The United States now has the right to appear for the purpose of cross-examining the petitioner and the witnesses produced in support of his petition, concerning any matter touching on or in any way affecting his right to citizenship, and has the right to call witnesses, produce evidence, and be heard in opposition to the granting of any petition in naturalization proceedings.

The requirements of the Court cannot better be set forth than by quoting in full, at this point, the opinion of the Honorable Eugene A. Philbin, Justice of the Supreme Court for the State of New York, dated July 20, 1915:

New York Supreme Court

NEW YORK COUNTY

SPECIAL TERM, PART II

IN THE MATTER
OF
NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Present:
HON. EUGENE
A. PHILBIN
Justice.

THE COURT:

It is not only essential that the applicant for citizenship should fulfill ostensibly the requirements prescribed by the statutes of the United States, but he should also be instructed as to their true meaning and significance by the authoritative voice of the Court upon whom devolves the duty of interpreting said statutes and of determining whether the requirements therein specified have been met.

The Court must be satisfied before granting the application that the petitioner has, for five years immediately preceding the date of his application, resided continuously within the United States and has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The statement under oath of the petitioner to the fore-

going must be supported by the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States.

That the petitioner must not be a polygamist or person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character.

That the petitioner can speak the English language, unless physically unable. That the petitioner intends to sincerely renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign sovereignty, and particularly by name, to the sovereignty of which he is at the time a citizen or subject. Not only must a five years residence be obtained, but the petitioner must file at least two years before he applies for citizenship, a declaration of his intention to make such application.

It has not been found possible to prescribe with any degree of detail general rules as to the evidence to be submitted, but the Court must reach a conclusion upon the circumstances in each case. The said five-year and two-year periods are not required solely to afford a test of the petitioner's fulfillment of the above requirements and his sincerity. They are also intended to cause the decision of the applicant to be based upon an adequate knowledge of the Constitution and governmental institutions of the United States, so that when he eventually takes the solemn step contemplated a mind fully informed shall reach a lasting conclusion.

If, when after the expiration of said two years following his declaration of intention, the petitioner presents himself to the Court with little or no evidence of any substantial attempt to

qualify as a citizen by becoming reasonably familiar with the forms of government and the language, the sincerity of his intention to renounce allegiance to his native country and assume allegiance to the United States may well be questioned. The motive for the application in such circumstances may be based solely upon some exigency relating to the petitioner's inability to advance himself financially or otherwise and wholly unrelated to any patriotic feeling toward the United States.

The renunciation of allegiance to the country of which he is a citizen must be complete and final, and without any reservation whatsoever. There can be no divided allegiance. The natural love for the traditions of the land of his birth must always be cherished as a sacred thing, but it should be a thing separate and distinct from his pride in and devotion to his adopted country. He must become in the fullest sense an unqualified American, ready to sacrifice everything in the discharge of the duty demanded by an uncompromising loyalty. It should be assured that there never at any time will be room for doubt in the minds of his fellow citizens as to his attitude of entire support of the government and institutions of the United States, and as to his refusal to give its enemies adherence or comfort. The assumption of the new citizenship must involve the intention that an indissoluble tie shall be created.

The proceedings under the statute are of the very greatest importance to those who are already citizens of the United States, as the granting of the petition gives the petitioner a voice in the making of the laws through his vote and makes him eligible to hold public office, privileges which, in most instances, were unobtainable by the petitioner in the land of his birth.

It follows that, before the Court can properly grant the petition for admission to citizenship, it should be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence that the true intent of the statute would be fulfilled by the granting of the petition.

And now, if the petitioner can satisfy the Court of his general fitness to exercise the rights and duties of American citizenship, he is called upon to make the following sworn declaration:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"I do hereby declare, ON OATH, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to.....the.....of..... of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, SO HELP ME GOD."

RENUNCIATION OF TITLE OR ORDER OF NOBILITY.

In case the applicant has borne any hereditary title, or has been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall also make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility, and his renunciation shall be recorded in the court.

CHANGE OF NAME.

It shall be lawful at the time and as a part of the naturalization of any alien, for the court, in its discretion, upon the petition of such alien, to make a decree changing the name of said alien, and a certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him in accordance therewith.

Certificate of Naturalization

After the order of admission is duly signed by the court, it is made the duty of the clerk of court to issue a certificate of naturalization to the newly made citizen in substantially the following form (It is a violation of law for any clerk to issue a certificate of naturalization except upon a final order of the Court).

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION.

Petition, Volume....., Number.....

Description of holder: Age,; height,; color,; complexion,; color of eyes,; color of hair,; visible distinguishing marks, Name, age, and place of residence of wife,,, Names, ages, and places of residence of minor children,,;,;,;,;

....., ss: (Signature of holder)

Be it remembered, that at a.....term of the.....court of....., held at..... on the.....day of....., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and....., who previous to his (her) naturalization was a citizen or subject of....., at present residing at number.....street, city (town),State (Territory or District), having applied to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America pursuant to law, and the court having found that the petitioner had resided continuously within the United States for at least five years and in this State for one year immediately preceding the date of the hearing of his (her) petition, and that said petitioner intends to reside permanently in the United States, had in all respects complied with the law in relation thereto, and that ..he was entitled to be so admitted, it was thereupon ordered by the said court that ..he be admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of said court is hereunto affixed on the.....day of....., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and.....and of our independence the.....

[L. S.]

.....
(Official character of attestor.)

These certificates are engraved on gray safety paper, consecutively numbered, with the seal of the Department of Labor of the United States watermarked thereon as safeguards against counterfeiting; and forgeries of these certificates are punishable by a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

The Clerk of Court is not permitted to exact any additional charge for the issuance of this certificate.

Abridged History of the United States

DISCOVERIES AND SETTLEMENTS. Before the year 1492 nothing was known of America. It was in that year that Christopher Columbus, an Italian, discovered America, finding the country inhabited by Indians. Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, England and Holland sent over explorers to claim the land and gather some of the wealth of which they had heard, and many years afterwards people came here to live. Spain made the first settlement at Saint Augustine in Florida in 1565, the English making other settlements in Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

THE BEGINNING OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. In 1613 some fur traders built houses on Manhattan Island, after Hendrick Hudson, a Dutch trader, had sailed into what is now the Harbor of New York, and discovered the river which is called after him—the Hudson River.

THE COLONISTS, as the settlers were called, had a hard time to live. They had to make their own houses from the trees that they cut down and to defend themselves from Indian attacks, and to make their own clothing and weapons, and to convert the forests into fields.

They endured all these hardships, for America meant much to them—it was only here they enjoyed true liberty.

The settlements grew as the years went by and more people came from Europe, fields were cultivated and schools and churches were built in greater numbers, and the people prospered.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR arose over a dispute concerning the ownership of what is now Canada and the western part

of this country. The English army was assisted by the colonists, and the French by some of the Indian tribes. After ten years of warfare, most of the battles having been fought along what is now the Canadian border, England won and became master of North America.

The war was very expensive, so the English king levied heavy taxes on the colonists. Their complaints to the king that if they were taxed they ought to be represented in Parliament resulted in more unjust taxes and severe laws being enacted, until finally in 1774 men from all the colonies met in Philadelphia to decide what to do. This was the first Continental Congress. The king would not give in.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. In the spring of 1775 the British general at Boston sent out some soldiers to seize some powder and supplies which the colonists had collected nearby. Fifty men came together to protect their property. The soldiers fired on them, killing eight. This was the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Soon all the colonists collected and prepared to defend their homes and their right to liberty.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was appointed the head of the army, and under his wonderful leadership, after eight years of warfare, the great armies which had been sent over from England to subdue the colonists were defeated, the British army finally surrendering at Yorktown, Virginia. In Brooklyn was fought one of the greatest battles of the war—"The Battle of Long Island." Monuments have been erected in Prospect Park and other places throughout that borough to commemorate this battle. Assisting General Washington were such champions of liberty as Lafayette, Rochambeau, and DeGrasse, who were Frenchmen; Steuben and DeKalb, Germans, and Pulaski and Kosciusko, Poles.

BROOKLYN at that time was merely a collection of houses around the Fulton Ferry and a few farms farther out.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE UNITED STATES. On July 4, 1776, amid the cheering of the people, the ringing of bells, and general rejoicing, the representatives of the colonies signed the declaration of independence—a document which contained all the grievances against the English king and declared that henceforth the colonies were free and independent. (For Declaration of Independence in full, see page 30.)

Every year the Fourth of July is a holiday so that the people of this country may celebrate the nation's birthday.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES was formed in Philadelphia in 1787 by delegates of the thirteen original states. The thirteen original states were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The Constitution is the highest law of the country to which every other law must give way and contains the plan of government. It has lived down to this day with but very few changes.

It guarantees us our rights and liberties, does away with all nobility (kings and the like), and puts every man on an equal footing.

For Constitution in full, see page 34.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, George Washington, the "Father of his Country," of whom it is said he was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," beloved of all the people, whose generalship had won them their liberty, served two terms of four years each, from 1789 to 1797, and refused election for a third term.

During his administration treaties were entered into with other nations; courts were established; money was begun to be coined; inventions were patented, AND GREAT PROSPERITY REIGNED.

THE FIRST NATURALIZATION LAW was passed by Congress in

1796, fixing five years as the time a person must reside in this country before he can become naturalized, just as it is today.

Since that time the following succeeded to the Presidency in the order named: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James Knox Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses Simpson Grant, Rutherford Birchard Hayes, James Abram Garfield, Chester Alan Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, who is now President of the United States.

Notwithstanding the wonderful growth and prosperity of the United States during these various administrations, a number of wars were fought, first with the Indians; a second war with England in 1812; a war with Mexico in 1845; the great Civil War in 1861, and finally, coming down to our day, the War with Spain in 1898. All of these wars resulted in victories for the Americans, the most important and most bitterly fought of them being the Civil War, which was a contest between the Northern and Southern states, as the result of which it was determined once and for all that slavery should not exist in the United States, and that the states cannot secede from the Union. During the four years that this war was waged, the President of the United States was Abraham Lincoln, who was born in a log cabin in Kentucky of very poor parents, and who through perseverance and self-education attained the highest office in the gift of the people.

Some of the noteworthy events which have transpired during the past hundred years of the history of this country have been: First, construction of canals and roads, which were essential to commerce between the states; in 1819 the first steamboat cross-

ing the Atlantic Ocean; a few years later the building of the first railroad in the United States, which was only three miles long; in 1848 the discovery of gold in California, which brought thousands of people West to prospect and which built up that section of the country almost over night; in 1883 the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, the greatest engineering feat of its time, and in 1885 the presentation by France to the United States of the Statue of Liberty.

Coming to the history of our day, probably the most important event has been the completing and opening of the Panama Canal, which connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and shortens by about fifteen thousand miles the journey by water between the Eastern and Western coasts, and which will greatly assist in extending the nation's trade.

From Washington's time to today, as the West and South expanded, various states were admitted to the Union, till now from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, and from Canada to Mexico, there stretch forty-eight states.

The glorious history, magnificent growth, and wonderful progress of this country can in a great measure be attributed to the efforts of the millions of people who from year to year have come to America in search of, and who have found, liberty, true happiness, education, and prosperity.

Geography of the United States

The United States of America extends 1600 miles from north to south and 2800 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the North by the Dominion of Canada; East, Atlantic Ocean; South, Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; West, Pacific Ocean. As illustrating its great area it need only be said that it is considerably more than twice as large as Germany, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Greece, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Servia and Bulgaria combined.

It is divided into forty-eight States and two Territories and its Capital, Washington, is located in the District of Columbia, (between Maryland and Virginia) on the Potomac River.

The residence of the President is called the White House, and Congress and the Supreme Court meet in a building called the Capitol. Both of these buildings are located in Washington, which city is distant about 225 miles southwest of New York City.

The following are the forty-eight states, with the capital of each state:

NEW ENGLAND STATES

| State | Capital | State | Capital |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Maine | Augusta | Massachusetts | Boston |
| New Hampshire | Concord | Rhode Island | Providence |
| Vermont | Montpelier | Connecticut | Hartford |

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| New York | Albany | Maryland | Annapolis |
| New Jersey | Trenton | Virginia | Richmond |
| Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | West Virginia | Charleston |
| Delaware | Dover | | |

SOUTHERN STATES

| State | Capital | State | Capital |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| North Carolina | Raleigh | Louisiana | Baton Rouge |
| South Carolina | Columbia | Arkansas | Little Rock |
| Georgia | Atlanta | Tennessee | Nashville |
| Florida | Tallahassee | Texas | Austin |
| Alabama | Montgomery | Oklahoma | Oklahoma City |
| Mississippi | Jackson | | |

CENTRAL STATES

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| Wisconsin | Madison | Kansas | Topeka |
| Michigan | Lansing | Nebraska | Lincoln |
| Illinois | Springfield | Iowa | Des Moines |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | Minnesota | St. Paul |
| Ohio | Columbus | North Dakota | Bismarck |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | South Dakota | Pierre |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | | |

WESTERN STATES

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| California | Sacramento | Idaho | Boise |
| Nevada | Carson City | Montana | Helena |
| Utah | Salt Lake City | Wyoming | Cheyenne |
| Colorado | Denver | Arizona | Phoenix |
| Washington | Olympia | New Mexico | Santa Fe |
| Oregon | Salem | | |

The two territories are Alaska and Hawaii.

The possessions of the United States are: Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Guam (largest of the Ladrone Islands), Tituila (in Samoan Islands), Wake and other islands (between Hawaii and Guam).

The population of the United States and its possessions is about one hundred million persons. The population of the State of New York—containing more people than any other state—according to the 1910 Census is 9,113,279.

The eight largest cities in the United States with population, according to 1910 Census, are

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------|
| New York | 5,498,982* | Boston | 670,585 |
| Chicago | 2,185,283 | Cleveland | 560,663 |
| Philadelphia | 1,549,008 | Baltimore | 558,483 |
| St. Louis | 687,029 | Pittsburgh | 533,095 |

The capital of New York State is Albany, which is located about 150 miles north of New York City. The governor's residence and the State Capitol building, in which the Legislature meets to make the laws for the State, are situated in Albany.

* According to New York City's Police Department census completed on November 10, 1915.

The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4th, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny

over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of there States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We

have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress.

The Constitution of the United States of America

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island

and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted

shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of Choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any

Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate; shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States; And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of

four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote: A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]¹

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

¹ Superseded by 12th Amendment, page 47.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration

such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before-mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the

Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present
the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence
of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof
We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (and others)

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATI-
FIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE
FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury,

except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to

extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subjected to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Helps to Study of Declaration of Independence

1. Prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence the American colonies owed allegiance to the British crown.
2. The colonies were actuated to declare their independence from Great Britain because of the hardships and oppressions which the mother country imposed upon them.
3. The following were some of the injustices which the colonies suffered at the hands of Great Britain:
 - (a) They were taxed without their consent, and without being allowed the privilege of representation.
 - (b) They were deprived in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury.
 - (c) Great Britain claimed the power to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever.
 - (d) The British King caused the colonists' towns to be burned and their lives destroyed, and waged war against them.
4. When these oppressions became unbearable, representatives of the colonies met at Philadelphia, and on July 4, 1776, they signed the Declaration of Independence, which dissolved the colonies from all political connection with Great Britain, and declared themselves free and independent states.
5. Great Britain refused to acknowledge the independence of the colonies, and the Revolutionary War resulted. The colonies were victorious in this war, and then became free and independent in fact as well as in name.

Read and study the purposes for which the Constitution of the United States was adopted:

**Preamble
of the
Constitution of the United States**

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Helps to Study of Constitution and Government of United States

1. When the United States was formed there were only thirteen states. Now the Union is composed of forty-eight states.
2. The United States is a republic, which is that form of government wherein the people rule and perform the functions of government through representatives elected by them.
3. The people are controlled in their actions and conduct by the Constitution of the United States.
4. The Constitution of the United States is a written document, which defines the powers of the Federal Government and the limitations of the individual state governments. It is the highest or fundamental law, to which all other laws must conform.
5. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and after ratification by the State legislatures of three-fourths of the States comprising the United States.
6. The Constitution divides the powers of government into three branches:
 - (a) Legislative
 - (b) Executive
 - (c) Judicial

LEGISLATIVE OR LAW MAKING BRANCH.

1. All legislative or law making powers are vested in Congress, which meets in Washington, District of Columbia, at least once in every year.
2. Congress consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives.
3. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each state elected by the people thereof, for six years.
4. A Senator must be at least thirty years of age, and nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the state from which he is chosen.
5. The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States, who has no vote unless it be equally divided.
6. The House of Representatives is composed of members elected by the people in districts for a term of two years. The number of Representatives from each State varies according to its population. Each State is entitled to at least one Representative.
7. A member of the House of Representatives, who is usually called a Congressman, must be at least twenty-five years of age, and seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of that State in which he is elected.
8. The "Speaker" is the presiding officer of the House of Representatives, and is chosen by the members thereof. He must be a member of that body at the time of his election.
9. For powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution see page 37.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

1. The executive branch of the government is that branch which executes or enforces all laws.

2. The President is the Chief Executive of the United States. He is elected for four years by the people through electors chosen from each State.

3. Electors are persons elected by the voters of each State, and the number equals the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which each State is entitled in Congress.

4. The President must be a natural born citizen, and at least thirty-five years of age, and fourteen years a resident within the United States.

5. The President is assisted and supported in the performance of his duties by the members of his Cabinet, which is composed of ten members, and the order of their succession to the Presidency, as provided by law, in the event of the removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, is as follows:

Secretary of State
Secretary of the Treasury
Secretary of War
Attorney-General
Postmaster-General
Secretary of the Navy
Secretary of the Interior
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Labor

6. The President sends or delivers messages to Congress from time to time regarding the condition of the country, and recommends to its consideration such measures as in his judgment are necessary and expedient.

7. A bill passed by Congress must be signed by the President before it can become a law, with the two following exceptions:

- (a) If the President disapproves or vetoes a bill and returns the same with his objections, and if it is then passed by both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, it will become a law without his signature.
- (b) If the President fails to return a bill to that house in which it originated, with his objections, within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same will become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and has power to grant pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. He has power by and with the consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and he has power to nominate by and with the consent of the Senate: members of his cabinet, ambassadors, other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, etc.

9. In case of death, resignation, or inability to perform his duties, the President is succeeded by the Vice-President, who is elected together with him for a term of four years.

10. The President, Vice-President and all other officers of the United States can be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The United States Senate has sole power to try all impeachments.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

1. The judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress has ordained and established.

2. Judges of the Supreme Court and inferior courts hold their offices during good behavior.

3. The Judges of the United States Courts interpret and apply the laws. If any of the departments of the government exceed the limits marked out in the Constitution, the act is irregular and void, and the judicial department is entrusted with the function of deciding such questions.

4. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the land and therefore the final interpreter of the Constitution.

5. The Supreme Court meets in Washington and is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

6. The United States is divided into nine judicial circuits, in each of which is located one United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and as many district courts as Congress has seen fit to establish.

Helps to Study of State Government

1. The State is one of the forty-eight parts which constitute the United States, and is organized with certain powers of self-government.
2. Every State has a written constitution of its own, which is the highest law within that State, excepting, of course, the Constitution of the United States.
3. The State Government is divided into three branches the same as the Federal Government.

- (a) Legislative
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judicial

LEGISLATIVE OR LAW MAKING BRANCH.

1. The legislative, or law making, branch for the State is called the State Legislature.
2. The State Legislature consists of a Senate and an Assembly.
3. The members of the Senate and of the Assembly are elected by the people, and their number is dependent upon the population, the State being divided into Senatorial and Assembly districts.
4. Senators are elected for two years, and Assemblymen for one year.
5. The Legislature meets at the capital city of the State,

6. The power of the State Legislature to make laws is absolute and unlimited, except as restrained by the Constitution of the State. The State Legislature cannot, however, enact any laws on those subjects which the Constitution of the United States expressly delegates to the Congress of the United States.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

1. The Governor is the Chief Executive of the State and is elected by the people thereof for a term of two years.

2. It is the Governor's duty to see that all laws are faithfully enforced.

3. Every bill which shall be passed by the Senate and Assembly must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objection to the house in which it originated. If after a reconsideration by both the Senate and the Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor.

4. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the naval and military forces of the State.

He has power to convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions.

He communicates by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommends such matters to it as he shall judge necessary.

He transacts all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military.

He has power to grant pardons after convictions for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment.

5. The second highest officer in the State is the Lieutenant Governor, who presides over the Senate. In case of the im-

peachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governor is elected at the same time and for the same term of office as the Governor.

6. The following is a list of some of the other State officials:

Attorney-General
Comptroller
Secretary of State
Treasurer
State Engineer and Surveyor

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

1. The judicial branch of the State Government comprises the various courts, which interpret and apply the law.
2. The highest court in the State is the Court of Appeals, which meets in Albany and consists of a Chief Justice and Associate Justices, who are elected for a term of fourteen years.

The Supreme Court for the State of New York, holds sessions in and for each of the various counties in the State. Supreme Court Justices are elected by the people for a term of fourteen years.

Helps to Study of County Government

(Note) It is recommended that the reader consult the *Municipal Year Book of the City of New York*, which may be purchased for 15 cents at the *Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, Manhattan*.

1. The County is one of the parts into which a State is divided for the purpose of local self-government.
2. New York State is composed of sixty-two counties.
3. There were nine original counties created November 1, 1683. The last county created is the Bronx—on November 5, 1912.
4. The sheriff is the chief executive officer of the county, and is elected by the voters thereof.
5. Other county officials are:

County Judges
District Attorney
County Clerk
County Register (in some counties)

Helps to Study of City Government

(Note) It is recommended that the reader consult the *Municipal Year Book of the City of New York*, which may be purchased for 15 cents at the *Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, Manhattan*.

1. The City of Greater New York is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond.
2. The chief executive officer of the city is the Mayor.
3. The chief financial officer of the city is the Comptroller.
4. The Board of Aldermen is the local law making body, and its presiding officer is called the President of the Board of Aldermen.
5. The chief executive officer of each borough is the Borough President.
6. All of the above officers are elected by the people for a term of four years, except the Aldermen who are elected every two years.
7. The mayor is supported in the administration of the city's affairs by twenty-nine departments, some of which follow, the heads of which are appointed by him.

Building
Charities
Correction
Fire
Health
Parks
Police
Street Cleaning
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Schools, Libraries and Reading References

Evening schools where adult foreigners may secure instruction in English and in Civics, and circulating libraries where books on United States History, Civics and Geography may be secured free of charge, are maintained in the more thickly populated counties.

In order that the reader may be aided in his search for knowledge on these subjects, a few standard text books are listed hereunder for reference:

References to Text Books

HISTORY

- Anderson—Junior Class History of the United States.
Eggleson—New Century History of the United States.
Gorton—Elementary History of the United States.
Hart—Essentials of American History.
Mace—School History of the United States.
Montgomery—Leading Facts of American History (Revised).
Ulmann and Strachan—Tales of Old New York.

CIVICS

- Boynton—Actual Government of New York.
Boynton—School Civics.
Garner—Government of the United States.
Hoxie—Civics for New York State.
Shimmell—Government of the United States.
Young—Government Class Book (New York Edition).

GEOGRAPHY

- Natural Introductory Geography.
Dodge—Elementary Geography.
Dodge—Advanced Geography.
Frye—First Book in Geography.
Frye—Leading Facts of Geography (New York Edition).
Maury—New Elements of Geography.

General Information

WHERE TO APPLY.

Courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction can accept declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization from such aliens only as reside within their jurisdiction, these courts being the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, United States District Courts, and all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

Aliens residing in New York County must file all naturalization papers in either the Supreme Court or United States District Court *in Manhattan*.

Residents of Bronx County may make their declarations and petitions in office of County Clerk for Bronx County, 161st Street and 3rd Avenue, *Bronx*.

Residents of Kings County (Brooklyn) may make their declarations and petitions in office of County Clerk for Kings County, Room 7, Hall of Records Building, *Brooklyn*.

Residents of Nassau, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Westches-
ter, and other counties in New York State, may make their decla-
rations and petitions in the office of the County Clerk of the
county in which they reside.

Residents of Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island may
also make their declarations and petitions in United States Dis-
trict Court Clerk's office, top floor, Postoffice Building, Wash-
ington and Johnson Streets, *Brooklyn*, and residents of Bronx,
New York, Westchester and other counties in the Southern Dis-

trict of New York may make their declarations and petitions in United States District Court Clerk's office, top floor, Postoffice Building, Park Row and Broadway, *Manhattan*.

Residents of Bayonne, Hoboken, Jersey City and other points in Hudson County, New Jersey, may make their declarations and petitions at County Clerk's office, Newark Avenue, *Jersey City*, or at United States District Court Clerk's office, Postoffice Building, *Newark*.

WHEN TO APPLY.

The offices of the County Clerks and Clerks of the United States District Courts are open during the usual official hours—that is, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Saturdays until noon.

HOW TO APPLY.

See "Steps to Take," page 10.

NATURALIZATION REMOVED FROM POLITICS.

Courts are prohibited by Congress from granting certificates of citizenship or holding final hearings on petitions for naturalization within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within the territorial jurisdiction of such courts.

Naturalized citizens are prohibited by the Legislature from voting at any election in the State of New York, unless they are actually admitted to citizenship at least ninety days before such election—in other words, their petitions must be filed at least one hundred and eighty days before such election to enable them to qualify as electors.

WOMEN.

Although not permitted to vote in New York State, a woman born in the United States is a citizen thereof, but she loses such citizenship if she marries a foreigner, although, at the termina-

tion of the marital relation, by death or divorce, she may resume her American citizenship. If residing abroad she must register before a United States Consul within one year after the termination of the marital relation.

A foreign born woman, if single, widowed, or divorced, may apply for citizenship, provided she is otherwise qualified, in the same manner as a foreign born man,* except that the widow of one who declared his intention and died before becoming actually naturalized may apply for citizenship, if otherwise qualified, without herself making a declaration of intention.

A foreign born woman also acquires citizenship by marrying a citizen, even though she does not come to this country.

When an alien who has declared his intention becomes insane before he is actually naturalized, and his wife shall thereafter make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States, she and the minor children, may, by complying with the other provisions of the naturalization laws, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

CHILDREN.

All children born in the United States are citizens thereof, even though their parents may not be citizens.

All children born out of the United States whose parents at such time are citizens, either by birth or by naturalization, are citizens thereof, but the rights of citizenship do not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

All children born out of the United States, whose parents become naturalized during the minority of such children, become citizens of the United States provided they are residing in the United States before they reach the age of twenty-one years.

All children born out of the United States, even though residing therein from infancy, remain foreigners if the parents do not become citizens before such children reach the age of twenty-

* See "Steps to Take" (page 10).

one years, thus requiring them to apply for citizenship in the usual way.*

Any boy (or girl) of foreign birth, who is otherwise qualified, whose parents will not or cannot become citizens, may make a declaration of intention to become a citizen * on the very first day of his arrival in the United States or at any time thereafter, provided he is at least 18 years of age. After he has resided continuously in the United States for five years he can apply for citizenship.*

If the child's father makes a declaration and dies before he actually becomes naturalized, and if such death occurs during the minority of the child, the latter may petition for citizenship immediately upon attaining his majority, without making a declaration of intention, provided he has resided continuously in the United States for at least five years.*

When an alien who has declared his intention becomes insane before he is actually naturalized, and his wife shall thereafter make a homestead entry under the land laws of the United States, she and the minor children, may by complying with the other provisions of the naturalization laws, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

SOLDIERS.

Any alien who has been honorably discharged from the United States Army may petition for naturalization without any previous declaration of intention. He will not be required to prove more than one year's residence in the United States.

Thus, an alien who enlists in the United States Army on the day of his arrival in the United States, and who secures an honorable discharge through disability or purchase after a year's service, may petition for naturalization immediately thereafter, and if otherwise qualified become an American citizen within about fifteen months after his landing.

* See "Steps to Take," page 10.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

Any alien seaman, who, after having declared his intention, serves three years on board of a merchant vessel of the United States, may petition for naturalization upon production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct during that time, thereby relieving him from proof of any further residence.

NAVAL.

Any alien who has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States NAVY or MARINE CORPS, or who has completed four years in the REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE or NAVAL AUXILIARY SERVICE, and who has received an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge, with recommendation for re-enlistment, may be admitted to citizenship upon his petition, without any previous declaration of intention, and without proof of residence on shore. The court will accept the discharge as proof of good moral character, and may naturalize him immediately.

HAWAII.

All persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are citizens of the United States.

Hawaiian residence prior to June 14, 1900, is equivalent to residence in the United States and in the Territory of Hawaii, for the purpose of naturalization under the laws of the United States, and previous declaration and renunciation of former allegiance shall not be required of those who resided in the Hawaiian Islands at least five years prior to June 14, 1900.

PHILIPPINES, PORTO RICO, ETC.

All the applicable provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States shall apply to and be held to authorize the admission to citizenship of all persons not citizens who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become

residents of any State or organized Territory of the United States, with the following modifications: The applicant shall not be required to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty; he shall make his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at least two years prior to his admission; and residence within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing such permanent allegiance, shall be regarded as residence within the United States within the meaning of the five years residence clause of the existing law.

MISINFORMED ALIENS EXERCISING CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

By the Act of June 25, 1910, any person belonging to the class of persons authorized and qualified under existing law to become a citizen of the United States who has resided constantly in the United States during a period of five years next preceding May first, nineteen hundred and ten, who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship or the requirements of the law governing the naturalization of citizens has labored and acted under the impression that he was or could become a citizen of the United States and has in good faith exercised the rights or duties of a citizen or intended citizen of the United States because of such wrongful information and belief may, upon making a showing of such facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to issue papers of naturalization to an alien, and the court in its judgment believes that such person has been for a period of more than five years entitled upon proper proceedings to be naturalized as a citizen of the United States, receive from the said court a final certificate of naturalization, and said court may issue such certificate without requiring proof of former declaration by or on the part of such person of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, but such applicant for naturalization shall comply in all other respects with the law relative to the issuance of final papers of naturalization to aliens.

Naturalization Forms

The following printed forms are furnished to the Clerks of Courts by the Bureau of Naturalization of the Federal Government and must be used in the respective naturalization proceedings to which they relate:

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

Invalid for all Purposes Seven Years After the Date Hereof.

..... } In the Court
..... } ss:
..... } of

I,, aged, years, occupation do declare on oath that my personal description is: Color, complexion, height feet inches, weight pounds, color of hair....., color of eyes other visible distinctive marks I was born in on the day of, anno Domini I.....; I now reside at I emigrated to the United States of America from on the vessel; my last foreign residence was It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to, of whom I am now a subject; I arrived at the port of, in the State of, on or about the day of, anno Domini I.....; I am not an anarchist; I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein; So HELP ME GOD.

.....
(Original signature of declarant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

[SEAL] day of, anno Domini 191....

.....
Clerk of the Court.

By Clerk,

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION.

To the Honorable the Court of

The petition of hereby filed, respectfully showeth:

First. My place of residence is

Second. My occupation is

Third. I was born on the day of anno Domini 1..., at

Fourth. I emigrated to the United States from, on or about the day of anno Domini 1...., and arrived in the United States, at the port of, on the day of anno Domini 1...., on the vessel

Fifth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the day of, anno Domini 1.... at, in the Court of

Sixth. I am married. My wife's name is She was born in, and now resides at I have children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children is as follows:

Seventh. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to of whom at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

Eighth. I am able to speak the English language.

Ninth. I have resided continuously in the United States of America for the term of five years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the day of, anno Domini 1...., and in the State of, continuously next preceding the date of this petition, since the day of, anno Domini 1...., being a residence within this State of at least one year next preceding the date of this petition.

Tenth. I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court. (I made petition for citizenship to the Court of at, on the day of, anno Domini 1...., and the said petition was denied by the said Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit,, and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.)

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Labor, together with my affidavit and the affidavits of the two verifying witnesses thereto, required by law. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

.....
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

Declaration of Intention and Certificate of Arrival No. from Department of Labor filed this day of, 191...

AFFIDAVITS OF PETITIONER AND WITNESSES
TO PETITION.

..... } ss:
.....

The aforesaid petitioner being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the petitioner in the above-entitled proceedings; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the said petition is signed with his full, true name; that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

.....
(Complete and true signature of petitioner.)

....., occupation, residing at and, occupation, residing at each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he has personally known, the petitioner above mentioned, to have resided in the United States continuously immediately preceding the date of filing his petition, since the day of, anno Domini 1...., and in the State in which the above-entitled petition is made continuously since the day of anno Domini 1....; and that he has personal knowledge that the said petitioner is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and that the petitioner is in every way qualified, in his opinion, to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

.....
(Signature of witness.)

.....
(Signature of witness.)

[SEAL.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses this day of anno Domini 19.....

....., Clerk.

By Deputy Clerk.

AFFIDAVIT FOR ISSUING NEW NATURALIZATION
PAPER IN LIEU OF ONE LOST OR DESTROYED.

U. S. Department of Labor.

Naturalization Service.

NOTE.—To be used only for papers issued on and after September 27, 1906. After having been properly signed, sealed, and attested, this paper is to be forwarded to the clerk of the court out of which the naturalization paper was issued.

..... } *ss.*

....., being first duly sworn, deposes and on his oath says:
That I now reside at;;;; that on
the day of, anno Domini, 19.... the issued to
me {declaration of intention } {certificate of naturalization } No.; that the said naturaliza-
tion paper remained in my possession until on or about, 19....

That on or about that date

ner of the loss or destruction of the paper, and show what efforts have been made to find it. The words, "lost," "mislaid," "stolen," or "destroyed," are not alone sufficient.

(In case of a lost declaration state why it is needed at the present time.)

That I truly believe the paper above mentioned to be beyond recovery.

(Signature of applicant.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, anno
Domini, one thousand nine hundred and

[SEAL]

(Signature of attester.)

Rules Governing the Granting and Issuing of Passports in the United States

1. **AUTHORITY TO ISSUE.**—Section 4075 of the REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES, as amended by the Act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that the “Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States.” The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

2. **By WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE.**—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, Sections 4075, 4078) and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American Diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those Islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

3. **FEE.**—By Act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen’s pass-

port. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

4. APPLICATIONS.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal or State Court within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship. *He is also required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and the objects of his visits thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, thus: "commercial business"; (1) "to attend to the settlement of an estate"; "to bring wife and children to this country."*

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz: Age, ____; stature, ____ , feet ____ inches (English measure); forehead, ____ ; eyes, ____ ; nose, ____ ; mouth,

¹ An applicant who states that he is going abroad on commercial business must submit with his application a letter from the head of the concern which he represents.

—; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —; special identifying marks, if any (scars, birthmarks, etc.).

The application must also be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of the application by the clerk of court before whom it is made, with an impression of the seal of the court so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the Department.⁽¹⁾ Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.

The application must be supported by an affidavit from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness' knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court before whom the application is executed and the witness must be an American citizen, who resides within the jurisdiction of the court. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court before whom the application is executed, or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the bona fides of the application.

5. NATIVE CITIZENS.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 4 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be expected to submit a birth certificate with his application.

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must obtain from the Commissioner of Immigration or Chinese Inspector in Charge at the port through which he pro-

¹ The loose photograph must be signed across its face by the applicant, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application.

poses to leave the country a certificate upon his application, under the seal of such officer, showing that there has been granted to him by the latter a return certificate in accordance with rule 16 of the Chinese Regulations of the Department of Labor. For this purpose special blank forms of application for passports are provided.

Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries, and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

6. A PERSON BORN ABROAD, WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

7. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

8. WOMAN'S APPLICATION.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she should state that she

has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband: (Thus, Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.)

A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

9. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

10. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States, and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good

means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence and loyalty. No fee is required for the issuance by the Department of an insular passport.

11. EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF PASSPORT.—*A passport expires six months from the date of its issuance.* A new one will be issued upon a new application, accompanied by the old passport, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. Passports are not renewed by the Department, but a person abroad holding a passport issued by the Department may have it renewed for a period of six months upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States, when it is about to expire, with a sworn statement of the names of the countries which he expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto. No passport shall be renewed more than twice.

12. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid-servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For a man-servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid-servant under the above-named conditions.

(The term "maid-servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

13. TITLES.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

14. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION.—They will be furnished by the Department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the Department to clerks of courts.

15. ADDRESS.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

16. ADDITIONAL REGULATION.—The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

To become effective February 1, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
12 January, 1915.

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